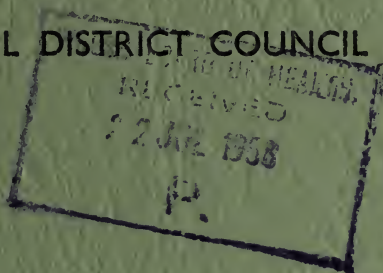


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CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1957



G. McKIM THOMAS

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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Public Health Department Staff, 1957

Medical Officer of Health :

G. McKIM THOMAS,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

Senior Public Health Inspector :

WM. DAVIES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. . . . No. 2 District (Radyr)

Public Health Inspectors :

H. WILLIS, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. . . . No. 1 District (Whitchurch)

K. N. PRICE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., No. 3 District (Dinas Powis)

Clerical Staff :

A. M. REES, D.M.A.

K. G. TADD

Rodent Operatives :

T. J. RICHARDS

D. LEWIS

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1957

Chairman : Dr. F. W. E. RUTTER.

Vice-Chairman : H. L. EDMUNDS, Esq.

Chairman of the Council : D. ARTHUR THOMAS, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council : Mrs. P. M. Y. WINN-JONES, J.P.

Mr. T. G. BAKER.

Mr. G. E. BAYLIS.

Mr. J. F. BEVAN.

Sir HUGO R. B. BOOTHBY, BART, J.P., D.L.

Mr. F. G. BRUTON.

Mr. W. H. L. CHATTIN, M.B.E., F.L.A.S.

Mr. G. A. T. CHIVERS.

Mr. C. W. COLLIER.

Mr. CLIFFORD DAVIES.

Mr. N. S. EAST.

Mr. A. J. EDDY.

Mr. T. W. C. EVANS, J.P., F.C.I.S., A.I.B.

Mrs. A. P. FREEBORN, J.P.

Mrs. C. J. GEORGE.

Mr. D. R. GRIFFITHS.

Mr. H. HARDING.

Mr. D. L. HUGHES, Dip. Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

Mr. T. JONES.

Mrs. P. E. LEWIS.

Mrs. NELLIE MARKE.

Mr. D. R. MORRIS.

Mr. J. H. PEACOCK.

Mrs. S. PRIDAY.

Major D. J. RANKIN.

Mr. FRANK RICHARDS.

Mrs. S. E. SAVOURS.

Mr. H. P. TEMPLETON, J.P.

Mrs. ROSE THOMAS.

Mr. V. J. THOMAS.

Mr. W. J. TREEBY.

Major W. S. TRIGG.

Mr. E. A. C. WESTBY, T.D., M.A., D.L.

Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS.

Mr. T. J. WILLMOTT.

Cardiff Rural District Council

Health Department,
20, Park Place,
Cardiff.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cardiff Rural District Council :

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my twenty-first Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Cardiff Rural District for the year 1957.

The report has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/1958 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health and sections of the report are dealt with under the following headings : vital statistics and social conditions, health services, water supplies, drainage and public cleansing, housing, atmospheric pollution, food hygiene, and other matters affecting the public health.

The general state of the health in the district has been good and there are no factors leading to a particularly high death rate or sickness rate in any particular section of the population.

The death rate is 11.74 which is somewhat below the figure for the county generally and about the usual figure for our district ; 64 per cent. of the residents survived to 65 and over. Of the infant deaths the figure is 23.61 per thousand, this is as low as almost any other district in the county and is much lower than the administrative county which is 31.45 per thousand.

There has been a large increase in the number of notifications of infectious diseases received and this was due to there being 568 cases of measles and 126 of whooping cough. Diphtheria is again absent from the list, whereas in my Annual Report for 1937 it was recorded that there had been 49 cases. It must not be overlooked that it is still very necessary for infants and young children to be immunised against the disease.

During the year there has been a slackening in the number of Council houses of all types which have been built but a new block of three storied flats have been erected at Glandwr Place and the preliminary work in connection with the ten storied blocks of flats at Coryton is proceeding. This is an innovation for the Rural District Council to undertake and probably the first in the Principality.

There remain a small number of Category 5 properties still to be dealt with and these have been left because of some special circumstances such as the tenants being aged and not desirous of changing their homes.

There were in the district at the end of the year nine caravan sites situated on the coast and one residential site inland. There appears to be an increasing demand for persons to occupy a caravan during the summer months both from a residential standpoint and also for shorter holiday periods. The standard of vehicle is very good and the conditions that have been laid down are being adhered to by all concerned.

In my last year's report mention was made of certain urgent sewerage schemes in which a special appeal was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and I am pleased to report that the following schemes were approved and work was allowed to proceed, namely, at St. Fagans, Peterston-super-Ely, and Wernddu Row.

With regard to food hygiene it has been felt for many years that all was not as it should be but now as a result of the new legislation there is a definite improvement in the premises where food is prepared and sold and it is anticipated that the improvements which have been made already will be further extended.

We have reached a stage when most of the dwellings in the district are provided with a wholesome supply of water laid on into the houses and arrangements are being made to augment the supply in those small communities where difficulties have been experienced during periods of drought. This is a very different state of conditions to those prevailing ten years ago when so many dwellings were dependent on a street tap supply.

A good deal of attention was given during the year to the problem of atmospheric pollution and this applied particularly to the parishes of Pentyrch and Van, where kilns calcining dolomite rock on a continuous process have been the subject of complaint.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(i) General Statistics.

Area—acres	59,835
Estimated resident Population, mid 1956 (Registrar General's estimate)	39,180
No. of inhabited houses	12,805
Rateable value of the district	£521,294
Sum represented by the 1d. rate	£2,119 (estd.)

(ii) Social Conditions

The District is composed of both urban and rural communities and in Whitchurch parish the estimated population is approximately 22,000 persons ; the remainder is mainly rural. There are about 500 farms and smallholdings in the area and there is a wide variety of agricultural activity including milk production, sheep farming and afforestation.

The industries are as follows :—

1. British Railways (Western Region) Locomotive Repair Department, Van.
2. Blaengwynlais Quarry, Whitchurch.
3. Cwmleyshon Quarry, Rudry.
4. Cefn On Basic and Dolomite Works, Van.
5. Cecil Sweet Factory, Whitchurch.
6. Edgefield Engineering Factory, Whitchurch.
7. John Rigg Cases Co., Tongwynlais.
8. G. T. Utley & Co., Ltd., Precision Engineers, Tongwynlais.
9. D. S. J. Metal Craft Ltd., Tongwynlais.
10. Melingriffith Tin Plate Works, Whitchurch.
11. Steetley Dolomite Co., Pentyrch.
12. Tynant Quarries, Radyr.
13. Creigiau Quarries, Creigiau.
14. Tudor Morgan & Son, Timber Merchants, Whitchurch.
15. Maberley Parker & Co., Public Works Contractor, Whitchurch.
16. British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Lavernock.
17. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co.,
Aberthaw.
18. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Rhoose.
19. Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Rhoose.
20. Seth Hill & Son, Pantyffynon Quarry, Bonvilston.
21. Lavernock Quarries, Ltd., Lavernock.
22. St. Andrew's Quarry Co., St. Andrews.
23. Wenvoe Quarries (1927) Ltd., Wenvoe.
24. Greenwood Bros., Lime Stone Quarry, Wenvoe.
25. Whitehall Quarries, Walston, Wenvoe.
26. British Geon, Sully.
27. Coates Bros., Synthetic Resin Manufacturers, Machen.
28. Llandaff North Engineering Co., Whitchurch.

(iii) Extracts from Vital Statistics

	M	F	Total
1. Deaths (all ages)	293	268	561
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			14·32
2. Live births—legitimate	313	267	580
illegitimate	9	4	13
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population : Live births—legitimate and illegitimate			15·14
3. (a) Still births—legitimate	8	3	11
illegitimate	—	—	—

Birth rate per 1,000 births of estimated resident population

(b) Still births—legitimate—expressed per 1,000 live legitimate births	.. ..	18.9
Still births—illegitimate—expressed per 1,000 live illegitimate births	.. ..	0.0

4. (a) Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Legitimate	9	5	14
Illegitimate	—	—	—

(b) Death rate of infants under 1 year : 23.61

Deaths of legitimate infants—expressed per 1,000 live legitimate births . .	24.13
Deaths of illegitimate infants—expressed per 1,000 live illegitimate births	0.0

5. Number of Maternal Deaths .. —

6. Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	5	10
Legitimate	5	10
Illegitimate	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live births ..		16·86

TABLE II
CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS
AGES DURING 1957

Diseases	hrs. 24	Weeks				Total 1st M'th	Month				Total
		1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Atelectasis ..	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Prematurity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Intracranial haemorrhage ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Abnormalities ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital heart disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fibrositic disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebral haemorrhage ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Internal hydrocephalus ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital spina bifida and hydro- cephalus ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mongolism ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ..	9	—	—	1	—	10	2	—	2	—	14

Birth Rate

Of the 593 births notified in the Cardiff Rural area only 192 took place within the district, i.e. 32%. In 1955 the figure was 37% and in 1957 it was 34% ; clearly it is becoming more general for confinements to take place in maternity hospitals or nursing homes rather than in the home.

Infantile Mortality Rate

This year again the figure compares favourably with that for all other rural districts in the county. The rate for the Cardiff Rural area was 23.61 in 1957 ; for other rural districts it was 27.65 and for the Administrative County the rate was 31.45.

Neonatal Mortality

The neonatal mortality rate (i.e., the deaths of children in the first four weeks of life) was 16.86 compared with 18.74 for other rural districts and 21.77 for the Administrative County.

TABLE I.
GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1957

					Estimated Population 1957	Births		Deaths			Infant Mortality		Neo Natal Mortality		
						Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population		Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
							Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted				
England and Wales . . . . .	..	..	..	..	—	722,952	16.10	—	514,946	11.5	—	16,641	23.00	11,904	16.5
Administrative County	..	..	..	..	740,600	12,081	16.31	16.15	9,085	12.27	13.99	380	31.45	263	21.77
Urban Districts	..	..	..	..	535,500	8,826	16.48	16.32	6,582	12.29	14.13	290	32.86	202	22.89
Rural Districts	..	..	..	..	205,100	3,255	15.87	16.35	2,503	12.20	13.18	90	27.65	61	18.74
Health Division Aberdare and Mountain Ash	Constituent Districts Aberdare Urban	..	..	..	40,100	611	15.24	15.70	581	14.49	14.92	23	37.64	18	29.46
		Mountain Ash Urban	30,590	520	17.00	16.83	411	13.44	16.26	23	44.23	15	28.85		
Caerphilly and Gelligaer	Caerphilly Urban	..	..	..	37,330	666	17.84	16.95	352	9.43	12.73	21	31.53	15	22.52
	Gelligaer Urban	..	..	..	36,260	667	18.39	18.94	405	11.17	14.07	22	32.98	14	20.99
Mid-Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban	..	..	..	14,810	278	18.77	17.83	173	11.68	12.61	13	46.76	8	28.78
	Maesteg Urban	..	..	..	22,640	365	16.12	16.12	271	11.97	15.20	11	30.14	10	27.40
	Ogmore & Garw Urban	..	..	..	22,180	339	15.28	15.28	256	11.54	13.96	10	29.50	4	11.80
	Porthcawl Urban	..	..	..	10,310	130	12.61	12.86	140	13.58	11.54	6	46.15	5	38.46
	Penybont Rural	..	..	..	35,660	596	16.71	17.38	524	14.69	13.22	19	31.88	11	18.46
Neath and District	Neath M.B.	..	..	..	31,170	435	13.96	12.98	379	12.16	13.74	13	29.89	7	16.09
	Neath Rural	..	..	..	41,370	607	14.67	14.38	426	10.30	13.08	15	24.71	13	21.42
Pontypridd and Llantrisant	Llantrisant Rural	..	..	..	25,780	467	18.11	17.39	262	10.16	13.00	14	29.98	10	21.41
	Pontypridd Urban	..	..	..	37,590	585	15.56	14.94	527	14.02	15.28	17	29.06	11	18.80
Port Talbot and Glyncorrwg	Glyncorrwg Urban	..	..	..	9,750	212	21.74	21.31	107	10.97	15.69	6	28.30	5	23.58
	Port Talbot M.B.	..	..	..	47,780	899	18.82	18.26	505	10.57	13.64	35	38.93	22	24.47
South East Glamorgan	Barry M.B.	..	..	..	42,020	765	18.21	17.48	464	11.04	12.14	28	36.60	20	26.14
	Cardiff Rural	..	..	..	39,180	593	15.14	16.20	561	14.32	11.74	14	23.61	10	16.86
	Cowbridge M.B.	..	..	..	1,010	11	10.89	11.33	11	10.89	11.33	—	—	—	—
	Cowbridge Rural	..	..	..	19,310	360	18.64	20.69	148	7.66	13.33	8	22.22	6	16.67
	Penarth Urban	..	..	..	19,200	321	16.72	16.55	232	12.08	11.11	11	34.27	9	28.04
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural	..	..	..	11,920	197	16.53	17.36	159	13.34	12.14	8	40.61	5	25.38
	Llwchwr Urban	..	..	..	25,860	348	13.46	13.73	289	11.18	13.08	6	17.24	5	14.37
	Pontardawe Rural	..	..	..	31,880	435	13.64	13.78	423	13.27	14.46	12	27.59	6	13.79
Rhondda	Rhondda M.B.	..	..	..	106,900	1,674	15.66	15.35	1,479	13.84	16.05	45	26.88	34	20.31

TABLE III

BIRTHS

The number of births and the birth rate in the District for the past ten years is shown in the following table :—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Births</i>		<i>Birth-rate</i>
1948	..	525	..	14·8
1949	..	434	..	12·0
1950	..	462	..	12·4
1951	..	454	..	12·7
1952	..	433	..	12·1
1953	..	483	..	13·21
1954	..	481	..	12·90
1955	..	491	..	13·11
1956	..	572	..	15·05
1957	..	593	..	16·20

The following is a table of the principal diseases and causes of death which were registered in the district in the year under review :—

TABLE IV
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT
DURING 1957.

CAUSES	M.	F.
All Causes	293	268
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	2	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—
Syphilis	1	1
All types of Cancer, Malignant Diseases	72*	70*
Malignant neoplasm of the lungs and bronchus	25	4
Diabetes	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	23	44
Coronary diseases, angina	63	22
Hypertension, with heart disease	5	8
Other heart diseases	25	36
Other Circulatory Diseases	12	17
Bronchitis	15	5
Pneumonia	11	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	4
Peptic Ulcer	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	1
Nephritis	4	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—
Malformations	5	4
Suicide	2	1
Road Traffic	—	—
Other Violent Causes	7	3
Causes ill-defined or unknown	29	38
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	9	5
Legitimate	9	5
Illegitimate	—	—
Live Births	322	271
Legitimate	313	267
Illegitimate	9	4
Still Births	8	3
Legitimate	8	3
Illegitimate	—	—

* This figure continues to be high because of a change in the registration of deaths which now includes mental and cancer patients at Whitchurch Hospital which were normally non-resident in our area.

TABLE V

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF DEATH IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT

Age	Male					Female					Total								
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
Under	1	7	4	6	5	8	4	4	4	5	7	5	11	8	10	10	16	13	
	5	0	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	3	5	3	2	4	4	4	6	5	
	10	1	3	3	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	7	3	3	0	3	
	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	3	
	20	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	
	25	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	3	5	4	
	30	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	3	5	2	4	3	
	35	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	7	2	4	6	6	3	9	6	7	9	
	40	5	2	4	6	4	4	2	2	2	8	9	7	5	6	8	12	13	
	45	5	7	6	4	5	12	4	2	7	9	9	9	9	8	11	14	21	
	50	0	9	9	10	13	8	9	8	6	14	14	14	9	17	15	14	27	
	55	13	17	12	18	13	29	10	14	8	10	13	18	23	31	20	28	26	47
	60	21	24	25	33	21	36	12	16	13	18	22	20	33	40	38	51	43	56
	65	20	47	44	39	34	53	13	19	19	19	16	24	33	66	63	58	50	77
	70	30	32	30	29	38	48	18	26	31	36	24	26	48	58	61	65	62	74
75	35	33	40	46	43	43	25	29	42	35	29	55	60	63	82	81	72	98	
80	27	34	40	30	35	21	25	38	36	40	38	31	52	72	76	70	73	52	
85	27	23	29	26	36	12	20	24	32	32	24	23	47	47	61	58	60	35	
90	17	9	15	11	11	6	20	14	13	20	10	11	37	23	28	31	21	17	
95	1	0	1	5	5	3	5	4	3	10	10	4	6	4	4	15	15	7	
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	
Over	212	250	271	274	280	293	171	211	228	249	235	268	383	461*	499*	523*	515*	561*	

Percentage of Deaths over 65 years of age 1950 : 63

Percentage of Deaths over 65 years of age 1954 : 73

" " " " " " 1951 : 69

" " " " " " 1955 : 62

" " " " " " 1952 : 74

" " " " " " 1956 : 59

" " " " " " 1953 : 72

" " " " " " 1957 : 64

* See note on page 10.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory Facilities

Examination of pathological specimens and bacteriological examination of ice-cream, milk and water samples are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, The Parade, Cardiff.

Chemical analysis of sewage effluents, water samples and ice cream continue to be made by the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory of the same address.

(a) Examination of Pathological Specimens during the Year

Nature of Specimen	No. of Specimens Examined	Negative	Positive
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	13	9	4
Swabs for Diphtheria	13	13	—
River water for Salmonella Typhi Murium	28	2	26
Milk for Salmonella Organisms	1	1	—
Swabs for Paratyphoid " B "	26	6	20
Swabs for Dysentery	20	20	—
Swabs for Enteric	19	19	—
Sweets for Pathogens	1	1	—
Swab from Infected Finger	1	—	1
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	3	3	—
Beef for Organisms	1	—	1
Urine for Pus	4	2	2
Pus Swabs	7	1	6
Curry Powder for Pathogens	1	1	—
Vomit for Organisms	1	1	—
Vaginal Swab	3	1	2
Skin Swab	2	1	1
TOTALS	144	81	63

(b) Ambulance Services

Medical practitioners in the district are able to use the service of the Health Department in securing the removal of infectious disease cases, where necessary, and their accommodation in hospital. On request, the Health Department contacts the appropriate hospital and arranges, through the County Ambulance Service, for an ambulance to be provided.

(c) Tuberculosis Clinics

There are three centres at which patients from your district can attend for examination and treatment. They are situated at No. 20, Cathedral Road, Cardiff; "Glenview," Court House Street, Pontypridd, and Amy Evans Memorial Hospital, Barry.

At these centres, examinations including X-ray and tests, are carried out by the Chest Physicians. The examinations are not confined to persons who are actually suffering from tuberculosis but a large number of contacts also are examined so that any evidence of tubercular infection may be detected as early as possible, so giving the patients a better opportunity of being cured.

It has been the practice for years past in all notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis to examine the milk supply for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Cardiff Hospital Management Committee Chest Clinic

20, Cathedral Road

Cardiff

TIME TABLE

NEW PATIENTS (By appointment)

Monday	}	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.
Friday		
Tuesday	}	9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Wednesday		

OLD PATIENTS (By appointment)

Monday	}	9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Wednesday		
Thursday	}	9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Saturday		

CONTACTS

(No appointment necessary)

Monday	}	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.
Friday		

GENERAL PRACTITIONER CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

(No appointment necessary)

MALES Tuesday 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

FEMALES Thursday 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES

During the year posters were displayed in public conveniences in the district giving details of treatment centres, which are as follows :

(a) Barry Area

The Clinic, Woodlands Road, Barry

Males

Tuesday 5 p.m.–7.30 p.m.

Friday 10 a.m.–1 p.m.

Females

Tuesday 2 p.m.–5 p.m.

Friday 2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.

(b) Cardiff Area

Cardiff Royal Infirmary

Males

Monday 5.30 p.m.–7.0 p.m.

Thursday 10 a.m.–11.30 a.m.

5.30 p.m.–7.0 p.m.

Females

Tuesday 10 a.m.–12 noon

Wednesday 4 p.m.–6 p.m.

Friday 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Royal Hamadryad Hospital

Males

New Cases Daily 10 a.m.–12 noon

Monday

Wednesday Old Patients 10 a.m.–12 noon

Friday

(c) Pontypridd Area

Graig Hospital, Courthouse Street, Pontypridd

Males

Tuesday 10 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.

Wednesday 2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.

6 p.m.–8 p.m.

Friday 10 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

6 p.m.–8 p.m.

Females

Monday 2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.

5 p.m.–7 p.m.

Thursday 10 a.m.–12.30 p.m.

2 p.m.–4.30 p.m.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

Your Council own and operate three small reservoir supplies in the Council's district. One at Penttyrch, one at Gwaelodygarth and one at Rudry. The one at Penttyrch is provided with chlorination plant and with apparatus for treating the water with sodium hydroxide so as to raise the pH value and thus safeguard against plumbo solvency. The supplies at Gwaelodygarth and Rudry are from springs which do not require any chemical treatment. All three supplies provide water to small communities in their immediate neighbourhood. The other parts of the district are supplied by various water undertakings, namely :—The Cardiff Corporation Water Works Department ; Rhymney Valley Water Board ; Mid. Glamorgan Water Board and the Barry Corporation Water Works Department. Cardiff Corporation are the statutory suppliers for Whitchurch, Lisvane and Llanedeyrn, and Barry Corporation for St. Andrews, Sully and Wenvoe, the remaining parishes with the exception of Penttyrch and Rudry, are supplied with water in bulk from various water undertakings and the water so purchased is conveyed through the Council's mains.

Samples of water for bacteriological examination are taken regularly from each of the supplies and the results obtained are reported to the Health Committee in a Joint Report with your Surveyor each quarter. Fifty-nine samples were submitted and, generally, the reports were satisfactory. In those cases reported unsatisfactory, the bacterial count was only slightly below standard, and upon check samples being taken were generally found to be satisfactory.

A table giving particulars of the analyses appears on page 16A of this report.

I am happy to state that the street tap supply system has almost completely disappeared. Only a few houses are now supplied by this means, and I am hopeful of a supply being provided into those remaining few houses before the end of the present year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The work of sewer construction and extension during the past ten years has proceeded very rapidly indeed, and has made it possible to raise the standard of sanitation in many of the country districts to that of the urban areas. This applies particularly to districts such as Peterston, Bonvilston, Rudry, Van, Penttyrch,

St. Fagans, Penmark, Rhydygwern and Sully where it has been possible through providing sewer facilities to install water closets and water supply and dispose of pail closet sanitary accommodation. It may be said that a complete change has taken place during the past ten years, and it must be gratifying particularly to those who had to carry water from a street tap and bury pail closet contents to have the convenience of modern sanitary facilities.

The standard of sanitary facilities has risen in many of the rural schools and there are prospects of further improvements now that many of the church schools, through limited financial resources are compelled to place the burden of building maintenance on the local education authority. This has made it possible to effect many improvements in the sanitary arrangements and in the catering facilities for the schools. Further improvements are anticipated during the present year.

Sewerage schemes completed during the past year will have appreciable benefits. The completion of the scheme at St. Fagans will make it possible to provide water closet facilities to many of the cottages in the village, and will remove an anxiety caused by the grazing of dairy cattle in fields fouled by sewage and the risk of infection to children bathing in the River Ely at a point where crude sewage discharged from the old sewerage system.

The completion of the scheme at Peterston will make it possible for the owners of Station Terrace to fulfil their promise to modernise the nine cottages in the terrace. Waterloo Terrace, Rudry and Wernddu Row, in the Parish of Van will benefit considerably by the provision of modern sanitary facilities.

Notwithstanding the commendable progress made during the past few years, there are still a number of schemes which require to be put into operation at the earliest opportunity. I refer to the need for the provision of a sewer in the village of Creigiau where the present unsatisfactory system of drainage leaves much to be desired.

The village of Wenvoe is still dependent on private systems of drainage, but a scheme submitted to the Ministry and to Public Inquiry, is awaiting approval.

The village of St. Nicholas and the Swanbridge part of the Parish of Sully require sewer facilities. Sewer facilities for the hamlet of Draethan will proceed in conjunction with a housing scheme proposed for the area, and schemes are in course of preparation for Swanbridge, Lisvane and Creigiau.

The following particulars regarding progress with schemes during the year have been kindly supplied by Mr. S. P. Youldon, your Engineer and Surveyor.

TABLE VI

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, 1957

Water obtained in bulk and distributed by Council excepting where otherwise stated.		1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Remarks
PARISH	SERVICE	Date of Sample	Result	Date of Sample	Result	Date of Sample	Result	Date of Sample	Result	
Bonvilston	Cardiff Corporation					25/9/57 7/10/57	Unsatisfactory Slightly below standard	12/12/57	Satisfactory	
Llancarfan	" "			17/6/57 26/6/57	Satisfactory Satisfactory	25/9/57 24/9/57	Slightly below standard Satisfactory			
Llantrithyd	" "									
Pendoylan	" "									
Peterston-super-Ely	" "	17/4/57	Satisfactory					12/12/57	Satisfactory	
St. Andrews	" "							11/12/57	Satisfactory	
St. Brides	" "									
St. Fagans	" "									
St. Georges	" "									
St. Nicholas	" "									
Llanfedw	" "	21/3/57	Satisfactory	12/6/57 26/6/57	Unsatisfactory Satisfactory	24/9/57 24/9/57	Satisfactory Unsatisfactory	16/12/57	Satisfactory	
Radyr, Tongwynlais (Part of)	" "	30/1/57	Satisfactory	26/6/57	Satisfactory	30/9/57	Unsatisfactory	11/12/57	Satisfactory	
Van (Porset and Van Terrace)	Rhymney Valley Water Board	5/3/57	Satisfactory	13/6/57	Satisfactory	9/10/57 25/9/57	Unsatisfactory Satisfactory	18/11/57	Satisfactory	
Welsh St. Donatts	Mid Glamorgan Water Board	24/1/57	Satisfactory			24/9/57 9/10/57	Slightly below standard Satisfactory	12/12/57	Satisfactory	
Sully	Barry Corporation through their mains	2/4/57	Satisfactory	10/7/57	Satisfactory	26/9/57	Satisfactory	11/12/57	Satisfactory	
Michaelston-le-Pit	Barry Supply through their mains			19/6/57	Satisfactory					
Pentyrch and Creigiau	C.R.D.C. Reservoir Supply augmented by Barry when necessary	24/1/57	Satisfactory	9/5/57 6/6/57 26/6/57	Satisfactory Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory	25/9/57	Satisfactory	11/12/57	Satisfactory	
Pentyrch (Gwaelodygarth)	C.R.D.C. Spring Supply	30/1/57	Satisfactory	2/7/57 9/5/57	Satisfactory Satisfactory	23/9/57	Satisfactory	11/12/57	Satisfactory	
Rhydygwern	Well at New Row, Rhydygwern	5/3/57	Satisfactory	26/6/57 23/6/57	Satisfactory Satisfactory	25/9/57	Satisfactory	18/11/57	Satisfactory	
Rudry	Spring and Filtration Plant	5/3/57	Satisfactory	13/6/57	Satisfactory	25/9/57	Satisfactory	18/11/57	Satisfactory	
Public Wells Lisvane	Tank on mountain-side	28/3/57	Satisfactory	12/6/57 26/6/57	Unsatisfactory Satisfactory	25/9/57	Satisfactory	16/12/57	Satisfactory	

TABLE VII

PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY IN PARISHES COMPRISING THE COUNCIL'S DISTRICT

Name of Parish					No. of Houses (approx.)	No. of Houses on Main	No. of Houses dependent on Wells, etc.	Mains Supply Sufficiency of Pressure	Name of Suppliers	Remarks
1	Bonvilston	..	..	..	57	57	—	Satisfactory	Bulk Supply Cardiff Corpn.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
2	Lavernock	..	..	..	26	19	7	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
3	Leckwith	..	..	..	30	19	11	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
4	Lisvane	..	..	..	252	234	18	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
5	Llancarfan	..	..	..	123	104	19	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corpn. Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
6	Llanedeyrn	..	..	..	282	252	30	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
7	Llanilterne	..	..	..	46	36	10	Satisfactory	Cardiff R.D.C. Augmented by Barry Corpn. when required	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
8	Llantrithyd	..	..	..	29	29	—	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corpn. Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
9	Llanfedw	..	..	..	50	15	35	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
10	Llanvithyn	..	..	..	6	5	1	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
11	Michaelston-le-Pit	..	..	..	78	43	35	Satisfactory	Cardiff & Barry Corporations	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
12	Pendoylan	..	..	..	170	137	33	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corpn. Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
13	Penmark	..	..	..	268	267	1	Satisfactory	Barry Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
14	Pentyrch	..	..	..	648	638	10	Satisfactory	Cardiff R.D.C. Augmented by Barry Corpn. when required	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
15	Peterston-super-Ely	..	..	..	135	126	9	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corpn. Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
16	Porthkerry	..	..	..	275	271	4	Satisfactory	Barry Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
17	Radyr	..	..	..	529	519	10	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
18	Rhydygwern	..	..	..	60	56	4	Not at all times	Cardiff R.D.C.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
19	Rudry	..	..	..	151	145	6	Satisfactory	Cardiff R.D.C.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
20	St. Andrews	..	..	..	991	988	3	Satisfactory	Cardiff & Barry Corporations	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
21	St. Brides	..	..	..	33	31	2	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
22	St. Fagans	..	..	..	118	87	31	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
23	St. Georges	..	..	..	83	68	15	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
24	St. Lythans	..	..	..	27	20	7	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
25	St. Nicholas	..	..	..	149	111	38	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
26	Sully	..	..	..	261	261	—	Satisfactory	Barry Corporation	Statutory Supply
27	Van	..	..	..	96	92	4	Satisfactory	Rhymney Valley Water Board	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
28	Welsh St. Donatts	..	..	..	104	82	22	Satisfactory	Mid-Glam. Water Board	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
29	Wenvoe	..	..	..	224	177	47	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
30	Whitchurch	..	..	..	7,504	7,492	12	Satisfactory	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
								Not at all times in Mill Road Tongwynlais		
TOTALS					12,805	12,381	424			

Schemes carried out in 1957

Sewerage

- (a) **Sully Sewerage Scheme.** This scheme was completed in May, 1957.
- (b) **East Aberthaw Sewerage Scheme.** This scheme was completed in April, 1957.
- (c) **Bonvilston Sewerage Scheme.** This scheme was completed in May, 1957.
- (d) **St. Fagans Sewerage Scheme.** Work on this scheme commenced in March, 1957.
- (e) **Peterston-super-Ely.** Station Terrace sewer extension. This scheme was commenced in March and completed in June, 1957.
- (f) **Wernddu, Van Sewerage Scheme.** This scheme was started in May, and completed in July, 1957.
- (g) **Waterloo Row, Rudry Sewerage Scheme.** This was started in October, 1956, and completed in March, 1957.
- (h) **Cross Common Road Sewer Extension, Dinas Powis.** Work on this scheme will start in January, 1958 and it is expected to be completed by April, 1958.

Future Schemes

- (a) **Wenvoe Sewerage Scheme.** The details of this scheme have been prepared, and a Public Inquiry held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Ministry approval to proceed is awaited.
- (b) **Creigiau Sewerage Scheme.** This scheme is now in the course of preparation.

Further schemes for the sewerage of Swanbridge and Lisvane are proposed for the financial year 1958-1959.

PRIVY CONVERSION SCHEMES

The following Privy Conversion Schemes are at present being carried out :—

East Aberthaw

Waterloo Row, Rudry

Sully, Ashby Road — County Council Smallholdings

Station Terrace, Peterston-super-Ely

Wernddu Row, Van

Gwaelodygarth — Tenders have been approved for the conversion of Nos. 1-2 Sunnybank, Wynnstay, Woodlands, and The Hawthornes.

Bonvilston — The owner of the properties concerned will carry out the work to the Council's satisfaction.

Water Supplies

The following particulars indicate the progress made with extensions, etc., during the year.

Gwaclodygarth. The 11,000 gallon storage tank at Rock level was completed in September, 1957 giving improved water supplies to the area.

Pentyrch. During the early part of the Summer of 1957, temporary pumping equipment was installed to boost an alternative supply taken from the Barry mains into the Pentyrch Reservoir.

Future Schemes

Rhydygwern. It is proposed to connect the existing mains to the Rhymney Valley Water Board mains to improve the water supply in this area.

Water Connections

Number of properties newly connected to the Council's water-mains in 1957 is 96.

RODENT CONTROL

In 1957 the number of inspections of dwellinghouses fell slightly and also the number of premises treated. Because of the restriction of travel at the time of the Suez crisis in the early part of 1957 and an outbreak of foot and mouth disease the number of farms inspected has again declined. It is hoped to remedy this in the current year.

The work of this section covers many aspects of rodent control and much valuable work was accomplished during the year in treating industrial premises, refuse tips and river banks, as well as the more routine duties in private dwellinghouses. Six block control schemes were successfully undertaken during the twelve months.

Again in 1957 the operatives attended a one day refresher course organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and this up-to-date instruction together with the use of "warfarin" rodenticide continues to maintain this useful service to the public in efficient operation.

TABLE VIII

ANALYSIS OF THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE IN EACH OF THE PARISHES

Parish	No. of Houses	Complete water carriage system	Treatment Works	Cesspools		Water carriage to outfall other than Cesspit or Sewer	No satisfactory slopwater disposal or dry closets	Proposed Scheme
				Complete water carriage system	Slopwater only			
Bonvilston	57	21	1	6	7	—	22	Scheme completed. Privy conversion scheme in progress.
Lavernock	26	8	2	4	4	8	—	Nil.
Leckwith	30	7	2	10	4	7	—	Nil.
Lisvane	252	131	5	62	16	—	38	Mill Road extension.
Llancarfan	123	—	1	25	17	13	67	Llancarfan Village.
Llanedeyrn	282	174	26	53	14	—	15	Cyncoed Area.
Llanilterne	46	—	—	43	—	—	3	
Llantrithyd	29	—	8	13	1	—	13	Nil.
Llanfedw	50	10	1	7	—	—	32	
Llanvithyn	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	Nil.
Michaelston-le-Pit	78	33	9	14	14	—	—	Sewering of Brooklands Terrace and Caravan site completed.
Pendoylan	170	37	1	39	64	—	29	
Penmark	319	161	1	50	11	—	15	
Pentyrch	648	448	—	150	10	—	40	Creigiau village. Scheme being prepared. A small scheme at Gwaelodygarth and one at Pentyrch will complete the main schemes in both areas.
Peterston-s-Ely	135	68	—	41	—	—	23	
Porthkerry	263	234	—	22	—	3	4	
Radyr	529	491	—	27	11	—	—	
Rhydygwern	60	33	—	11	—	—	16	
Rudry	151	69	1	27	23	—	31	Scheme for Waterloo area in progress
St. Andrews	1,020	933	—	80	4	—	3	Sully Road Scheme. Cross Common Road Scheme in progress.
St. Brides-s-Ely	33	—	—	11	5	—	17	
St. Fagans	118	61	2	26	16	—	13	Scheme nearing completion.
St. Georges-s-Ely	83	—	—	19	22	—	42	
St. Lythans	27	—	—	8	5	4	9	
St. Nicholas	159	59	—	54	36	—	10	The Village.
Sully	280	241	2	20	10	8	3	Swanbridge area.
Van	96	73	—	5	2	—	16	Scheme for Wernddu in progress.
Welsh St. Donatts	104	—	—	43	5	—	56	
Wenvoe	225	—	60	93	16	—	56	Village and Twyn-yr-Odyn area. Scheme approved.
Whitchurch	7,504	7,472	—	19	8	—	5	
TOTALS	12,903	10,727	121	945	263	43	547	

Farms

Total number of inspections during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

Number with minor infestations (<i>i.e.</i> infestations with less than 20 rats. This type is usually found mainly in houses, small chicken runs and small shops)	.. .. .	117
Number with major infestations (<i>i.e.</i> infestations of between 20 and 200 rats. Most important infestations come in this category. In towns they occur in factories, warehouses, food stores, restaurants, grocers shops and so on)	.. .. .	Nil
Number with reservoir infestations (<i>i.e.</i> infestations of over 200 rats. They occur in sewer systems, refuse tips, glue factories, slaughter houses and sewage works. The term "reservoir" is used to emphasise the fact that large infestations are specially liable to set up other infestations in the neighbourhood)	.. .. .	Nil
Number of contracts secured by the Glamorgan Agricultural Executive Committee with owners or occupiers of farms as a result of inspection	.. .. .	42

Built-up Areas

Number of inspections of dwelling houses	.. .. .	17,337
Number of houses treated	.. .. .	385
Number of rats destroyed	.. .. .	1,554
Number of mice destroyed	.. .. .	104
Number of bodies (rats) recovered	.. .. .	316
Number of baits laid	.. .. .	2,186
Number of "block" control schemes carried out	.. .. .	6

Sewers are periodically treated ; during the year two maintenance treatments for rats in sewers were undertaken as follows :—

January and February

Full treatment at Tongwynlais and Gwaelodygarth.

Test baiting at Dinas Powis, Rhoose, Whitchurch and Rhiwbina, Radyr, Morganstown, Lisvane and Cyncoed.

October and November

Test baiting at Whitchurch, Rhiwbina, Cyncoed, Lisvane, Radyr, Morganstown and Dinas Powis.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A well conducted scavenging service by direct labour operates from a central depot at Whitchurch and covers the whole of the district in so far as house refuse collection is concerned. A small private contract is entered into for the collection of night soil in the Southern part of the district and this is being progressively reduced each year. The total elimination of this service with the abolition of the pail closet system of sanitary accommodation is most desirable.

A once weekly collection of house refuse suffices to meet the general need and the Council's Bye Laws require that the refuse bin of approved type must be placed near the gateway of the premises ready for collection. The Council's workmen do not enter private premises for the purposes of refuse collection, and this practice has many advantages in the interests of both the workmen and ratepayers.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping in layers of approximately six feet which is then covered with 9 inches of earth or other suitable material. The tips are regularly inspected for rat and fly infestation. Rat infestations are dealt with in their early stage by the Council's Rodent Operatives who are men of several years experience and employed solely for rodent control. Every effort is made to prevent the tips from becoming a nuisance to anyone and a moveable paling fence surrounds the tipping area to prevent the entry of animals. This is a precaution against the possible risk of foot and mouth, anthrax or other animal diseases.

Good progress has been made with the Council's schemes to provide refuse bins to tenants of Council Houses and also privately owned dwellinghouses. The scheme for Council Houses requires the tenants to provide a bin of regulation type and if they so wish the Council deliver a bin to the premises and charge an additional threepence on the rent until the cost of the bin is recovered. This usually takes approximately three years.

The scheme in operation for the convenience of private householders consists of providing a bin on receiving an undertaking from the owner or tenant, that he or she will pay to the Council a sum of five shillings per annum, such charge to become due on the 1st day of April in each year and paid with the general rate in respect of the premises.

These schemes have far reaching benefits and are becoming more popular in some of the parishes where it was found most difficult in the early stages to persuade people of the advantages of having a satisfactory refuse bin on such easy terms.

The provision of a suitable refuse bin at every premises would help considerably in reducing the amount of litter seen in the lanes and streets on the refuse collection day. Approximately 98% of the Council house tenants possess a suitable refuse receptacle, but I am afraid the figure for the private householder does not approach this favourable figure. A determined effort is however being made to improve the position during the present year and I am informed that very good progress is being made in some of the more difficult districts.

The Anti-litter Campaign has received the enthusiastic support of the Council and additional litter bins and baskets were purchased for sites where litter was seen to accumulate in varying amounts of volume. Frontages of the Council's shops at Tynewydd, Whitchurch had become unsightly with the volume of litter consisting of sweet and ice-cream wrappings and it was decided to provide fairly large wire baskets at vantage points near all the Council's shops and it is pleasing to note the improvement already accomplished.

I give below a list of the sites where baskets and bins are provided and members may wish to add to this list, sites in their area which merit the provision of a bin or basket. These bins and baskets are emptied by the Council's refuse men in the course of their normal collections.

LOCATION OF LITTER BINS AND LITTER BASKETS

Parish	Location
Lisvane	Electric Light Standard opposite Griffin Inn Wall at entrance to Lisvane Church Wall at entrance to Lisvane School
Pendoylan	1 basket, Plas-y-Delyn Tree at Clawdd Coch Pendoylan Church
Penmark	Gwernysteeple Post Office, Village Bus Shelter, Tredogan Bus Shelter, East Aberthaw Blue Anchor Inn forecourt Junction Station Road with Fontigary Road bus stop (2) Junction of Stewart Road and Fontigary Road (basket)
Pentyrch	Bus Shelter, Gwaelodygarth By-ways, Creigiau Tregarth, Creigiau Near Creigiau Tennis Courts Lamp post junction of Temperance Row and Mountain Road " " near Lewis's Arms " " near Gwaelodygarth Inn " " near Post Office, Creigiau " " near The Stores, Creigiau Cross Roads, Creigiau Fried Fish and Chip Shop, Bronllwyn, Pentyrch

Peterston-Super-Ely	Near School Near Council Houses Near Playing Fields
Radyr	Post near Post Office, Morganstown Smith, Butcher, Station Road The Thatch, Heol Isaf Weir House, Heol Isaf Chapel Road, Morganstown
Rudry	Rudry Post Office Rudry School
St. Andrews	Bus Stop, The Square on wall Wall, Phillips (Newsagent) Station Road Junction Cardiff Road and Millbrook Road Junction Michaelston-le-Pit with Penyturnpike Road 5 baskets Common 1 basket on The Twyn Camm's Corner, The Murch (basket)
St. Fagans	Near Museum Car Park Near Church Near Estate Workshop
Sully	Bus stop opposite Church Wall forecourt to Central Cafe, South Road Bus shelter (A bin provided by Councillor Mrs. P. M. Y. Winn-Jones, J.P.)
Swanbridge	Wall near Kiosk Wall East of Swanbridge Farm House
Wenvoe	Electricity Pole junction Port Road and Village Road Wall opposite Wenvoe Arms 1 basket Wenvoe Village Green
Whitchurch	Hurley, Butcher, The Philog Lamp post Public Library, Whitchurch Buckner, Butcher, Merthyr Road Library Lane, Velindre Road Tongwynlais School Public Convenience, Tongwynlais Corner of Mill Road, Tongwynlais Near Band Room, Mill Road, Tongwynlais Lamp post St. Mary's Church, Merthyr Road Outside Ireland's Newsagent, Park Road Wall outside Howard, Greengrocer, 6 Park Road Lamp post 77 The Philog, Whitchurch. Electric Lamp Standard at entrance to Rialto Cinema " " " junction of Foreland Road and New Station Road, Whitchurch " " " junction of Tynyparc Road and Pantbach Road, Whitchurch " " " junction of Beulah Road and Heol-y-Deri, Rhiwbina " " " outside Williams, Greengrocer, 17 Heol-y-Deri, Rhiwbina " " " near Public Seat, The Deri, Rhiwbina Wall at entrance to Rhiwbina Tennis Club, Rhiwbina Road Wall at " Brooklyn," Rhiwbina Road Fried Fish and Chip Shop, Old Church Road, Whitchurch Plas Melin, Whitchurch Plas Newydd, Whitchurch

Committees of the Council which are concerned with matters of Public Health

The Committees which are concerned with matters of Public Health are (1) The Public Health Committee, (2) The Housing Committee, (3) The Public Works Committee, (4) Camping Sites Inspection Sub-Committee.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no private or public swimming baths in the Council's district but portions of the Rivers Ely and Taff are used by young bathers during the Summer months.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Penarth Cement Works

During the year, further complaints were received concerning the emissions which came from these works, and as a result of representations by the Penarth Urban District Council whose area adjoins the Cardiff Rural District, a joint meeting of sub-committees from both authorities was arranged to discuss the position and they recommended that the necessary scientific apparatus for measuring dust emission and the quantity of sulphur dioxide emitted into the atmosphere be obtained and that the cost of the apparatus and analysis over a period of six months, should be borne equally by the two Councils.

It is hoped when the apparatus is available that suitable sites, mainly in the built-up area of the Penarth Urban District Council which is situated to the east of the works, will be found on which to place these gauges.

The Alkali Inspector who was present at the joint meeting was requested by the two authorities to investigate the possibility of improving the type of pulverised fuel used at the works, particular emphasis being paid to fuel of a low sulphur content.

The Alkali Inspector reported to a later joint meeting of the two sub-committees on the question of the company using alternative fuel of a low sulphur content. He outlined the financial and technical difficulties involved and he agreed to keep this aspect of the problem under review.

Steetley Dolomite Works, Gwaelodygarth

Complaints continue to be made about the volume of dust and fume emitted from the dolomite kilns at Gwaelodygarth where seven kilns calcine dolomite rock on a shift system operating throughout the week. The kilns discharge waste gases at a height of approximately 180 feet above the roadway and about 150 feet

above the roof tops of neighbouring houses, but the works is so situated that during periods of low cloud and varying winds, a down draught directs dust and fume to the level of the dwellings.

In order to measure the extent of the nuisance complained of, the Council decided to site sulphur dioxide "candles" in the neighbourhood of the dwellings and to place "sticky" trays at points where dust might be deposited. The candles have been analysed and renewed each month since April, 1957, but the figures obtained for sulphur dioxide have not been high. Arrangements are now being made to site the "candles" in the direction of the prevailing wind and this may give a more accurate assessment of the total sulphur dioxide discharged into the atmosphere.

The "sticky" trays were exposed for periods of twenty-four hours at a time, over a period of several months and several specimens obtained showed evidence of a heavy deposit in the neighbourhood of the dwellings. Photographs were also taken during the same period and these show the intensity of the smoke when in the direction of the dwellinghouses.

The "sticky" tray specimens were shown to the management and were examined by H.M. Inspector of Alkali Works. Efforts are being made to keep the cyclone dust arresters clean so that they will work to maximum efficiency and the Steetley Co. are conducting experiments to find whether the discharge of dust can be further reduced. The question of dealing with the fume and fog caused by the discharges is being treated on a national level and it is hoped that a solution of the problem might soon be forthcoming.

Melingriffith Tinplate Works

This tinplate works has ceased operations as a tinplate manufacturing plant since October, 1957. In the early part of the year however, complaints of smoke and fume were received from the staff at the nearby Whitchurch Hospital, and it was decided to place a sulphur dioxide "candle" at a point where the smoke appeared most dense and presumably where sulphur dioxide would be most evident. The "candle" remained in position for a period of three months but the results obtained over the period did not support the emphasis placed on the complaint.

Cefn On Basic Co., Wernddu

Considerable difficulty is still being experienced from dust emissions from these works.

A meeting was convened between a sub-committee of the Council and a representative of the company at which the latter outlined plans which had been prepared to eliminate dust emission by the construction of a new crushing plant and loading bay at a

considerable cost. However, the parent company were not prepared to incur this expenditure at that time and a modified scheme was being investigated.

A further meeting was to be arranged early in 1958 at which it is hoped acceptable proposals will be put forward so that existing conditions can be alleviated as soon as possible.

METHANE GAS

A communication received on the 23rd May, 1957 from the National Coal Board stated that the Wales Gas Board had reported the presence of methane gas in some dwellinghouses at Gwaelodygarth. Upon investigation it was found that methane gas in sufficient quantities to cause slight explosions was present at three premises used for human habitation. The Wales Gas Board stated that analysis showed that the gas consisted of methane and was not composed of the same constituents as the gas supplied by them.

Several bore holes made in the roadway and in a nearby field indicated the presence of gas. The Coal Board, whilst repudiating liability in the matter, carried out exhaustive investigations in an effort to locate the source of the gas. Old workings that had been sealed for a few years were opened up with a view to circulating air through them, and an effort was made to open up an old air shaft situated near the top of Garth Hill, but the nature of the ground was such that it was found (by members of two rescue squadrons loaned by the Coal Board) too dangerous for further investigation and work had therefore to be suspended.

During the investigations, tests for the presence of methane gas were made at each of the 120 dwellings comprising the village, and tests were also made in several of the old outcrop workings, drains, cesspits, gardens and some foundations of dwellings. In the early stages of the investigations, dangerous concentrations were found in the stonework foundations and in the retaining walls of two semi-detached dwellings and the volume of gas was so concentrated in some of the bore holes made in the roadway and near a holly tree in front of one dwelling that it could be ignited.

Occupants of six dwellings were advised to leave their homes temporarily and in one case the Council provided a flat for a family who could not find alternative accommodation for themselves.

A further test of all the dwellings and boreholes was carried out after a period of about six weeks and the readings for methane on the second occasion were found to be considerably lower than on the first occasion. It is thought that the opening of the old sealed-in workings and the circulation of air through them may have accounted for the improvement.

Further tests were carried out at all points where gas was previously reported and only slight traces were reported on this occasion. It was finally decided to advise the owners of the six privately owned properties to cover the ground floor with a good paving of cement concrete and this was effected by the owner of the dwelling which had been found to contain the most dangerous concentration. This proved successful and the occupants were able to move back in with a feeling that the danger had been removed. The final tests showed that all the dwellings were free of even a trace of the gas.

It is proposed to carry out a few more tests during the year 1958. Although, strictly speaking, this hazard might not come within the scope of the Public Health Act, the Council felt it their duty to do what they possibly could to assist these tenants and the community in dealing with a problem which had naturally caused considerable anxiety.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government sanctioned limited expenditure for dealing with this matter, and a proportion of this sum was expended on investigation only.

CAMPING SITES

A local authority has power under Section 268 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 to control the use of land as sites for moveable dwellings.

There has been a rapid growth of Caravan sites in the Rural District in the post war period, and at present there are 10 sites in the Council's district. Four of these sites are residential, i.e., are used throughout the year, and six are used from the period 1st March to 31st October in each year.

The paragraph below shows the distribution and type :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (H) Bay Caravan Park, Lavernock | Licensed for 233 caravans |
| 2. (H) The Spinney (Swanbridge) Ltd. | Unconditional Public Health Licence. Planning permission for 81 caravans |
| 3. (H) Island View Site | Licensed for 50 caravans |
| 4. (H) Porthkerry Caravan Park ..
(Glamon Ltd.) | Licensed for 120 caravans or tents |
| 5. (R) Minehead View Site No. 1 .. | Licensed for 20 caravans |
| 6. (R) Minehead View Site No. 2 .. | Licensed for 8 caravans |
| 7. (H) Fontigary Bay Site No. 1 .. | Licensed for 320 caravans or tents. |

8. (R) Court Farm Site No. 1 . .
9. (H) Court Farm Site No. 2 . .
10. (R) Cambrian Trailer Parks Ltd. Licensed for 150 caravans
(Note—(H) Holiday Sites. (R) Residential Sites).

Four of the residential sites are used throughout the year and the sanitary facilities required are of a higher standard than those necessary at the Summer Sites. It is the aim of the Council to ask for the provision of baths and clothes washing facilities ; drainage facilities are such as to enable every sink waste to be drained to a gully connected to the drainage system.

The sanitary conditions on summer sites generally, are satisfactory, and five of the sites are provided with electricity, for lighting the camp area and many caravans are also connected to the supply.

In the Swanbridge Area, the drainage system from two caravan sites and several properties discharge untreated sewage on to the foreshore and this problem has been a source of concern from the public health viewpoint. It is hoped that the Swanbridge Area will be given priority in the near future, and a proper sewerage scheme provided for this part of the Parish of Sully. At present Swanbridge Area is placed third on the list of priorities for sewerage schemes.

The Council have achieved a large measure of success in conjunction with the site operators in the continued improvement of all the sites.

During the period end of July to mid-August, all sites are as a rule fully occupied and only in one case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings for contravention of the conditions laid down by the Council.

In one instance, the owner of land took advantage of the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which allows moveable dwellings to be stationed and used for a period of 42 days without making an application for a public health licence.

In addition to caravans on licensed sites, four individual licences were granted to persons authorising them to station and use caravans in various parts of the Council's district.

First Aid kits have been provided by all licencees for use in case of minor accidents, such as burns and cuts. All caravan sites are provided with approved emergency fire fighting equipment. Each fire point consists of a covered stand, 2 buckets of sand, 1 bucket of water, 1 stirrup pump, 1 chemical extinguisher, telephone number of fire brigade and ambulance depot.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—Section 34—MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, applies to every factory—

- (a) in which more than twenty persons are employed, or
- (b) in which more than ten persons are employed on a first floor of the building or more than twenty feet above the ground floor level.
- (c) in or under which explosives or highly inflammable materials are stored or used.

As regards (a) and (b) there are 12 factories, all of which have certificates indicating satisfactory means of escape.

Regarding (c) there are a few motor repair garages in which highly inflammable materials such as cellulose and “thinning” fluids may be used from time to time and these are controlled by the Statutory Rules and Orders—1934 No. 990 which are supervised by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

<i>Name and Situation of Factory</i>	<i>Particulars regarding the issue of Certificates</i>
1 British Railways (Western Region) Locomotive Repair Shop, Van . .	Certificate issued in 1939
2 Cefn On Basic Co. Dolomite Works, Van	Certificate issued in 1939
3 Melingriffith Tin Plate Works, Whitchurch	Certificate issued in 1939
4 British Portland Cement Manu- facturers, Lavernock	Certificate issued in 1938
5 Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Aberthaw	Certificate issued in 1938
6 Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Rhooose . .	Certificate issued in 1938
7 Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Rhooose	Certificate issued in 1938
8 British Geon Ltd., Sully	Certificate issued in 1954
9 British Resin Products Ltd., Sully . .	Certificate issued in 1954
10 Coates Bros., Synthetic Resin, Manufacturers, Machen	Certificate issued in 1954 (Amended 1957)
11 Llandaff North Engineering Works, Whitchurch	Certificate issued in 1955
12 British Railways Light Repair Depot, Cherry Orchard, Lisvane	Certificate issued in 1956

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948. Table IX.

Regular visits of inspection have been made to factories in the district as shown in the following table :—

1. Inspections.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	6	14	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	32	71	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	38	85	7	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Rem- edied (4)	To H.M. In- specter (5)	By H.M. In- specter (6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	6	6	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	12	—	3	—

SECTION D

HOUSING

Very good progress has again been achieved during the year in fulfilling the Council's five year plan for dealing with unfit properties and in meeting the general need for rehousing of families living in rooms or other unsatisfactory conditions.

Limited choice of building sites has not deterred the Council's efforts, because this difficulty is being met by building blocks of flats with a choice of accommodation to suit the aged, the very small family and families of four persons. The most outstanding feature is the project of building multi-storey flats which were commenced in the late summer of 1957. These are being erected on a site overlooking an area of woodland and pleasing countryside. Limitation of sites has compelled the Council to build on land purchased from owners of sites cleared of unfit properties. These include, Old Post Office Row and Temperance Row, Pentyrch ; Queen Street, Tongwynlais ; and Glandwr Place, Whitchurch. These sites have the advantage of being provided with services such as main drainage, water supply, electricity, roads and in some cases, a supply of gas.

It is estimated that when the flats now in course of erection have been completed, the Council will be in the happy position of having met the most difficult of the general needs for housing.

There are approximately eighty council properties reserved for members of the agricultural population, and every effort is made to ensure that they are occupied by those employed in agriculture only. It became necessary during the year in several cases, to serve notices on tenants who had left agriculture to take up more lucrative posts in other industries. Leaving agriculture disqualified them from holding the tenancy of an agricultural dwelling.

The Council gave consideration to the question of providing Council accommodation to elderly persons who found it extremely difficult to maintain properties they had acquired when in a position to do so, but through various misfortunes, had arrived at the stage when they could not meet the liability of maintaining a private house.

Several cases were carefully examined and it was found that possession of a dwelling caused severe hardship in a few cases and these were promised sympathetic consideration when suitable accommodation became available. Bed-sitting room accommodation appears suitable for such cases and in providing this, larger accommodation becomes available for families. This is a feature which might be developed still further, because it appears obvious that a large number of properties are under-occupied in some parts of the district.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF COUNCIL HOUSES, BUNGALOWS AND FLATS ERECTED IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1957.

PARISH	Houses			Two Bedroom Flats			Bed Sitting Rooms			Aged Persons Bungalows		One Bedroom Flats	
	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	G. Fl.	1st. Fl.	2nd. Fl.	G. Fl.	1st. Fl.	2nd. Fl.	1 BR.	2 BR.	G. Fl.	1st. Fl.
Bonvilston	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penmark	—	—	—	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentyrch	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dinas Powis, St. Andrews	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
Welsh St. Donatts	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitchurch	—	2	—	1	6	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongwynlais	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	30	—	9	20	6	14	—	—	—	4	—	1

COUNCIL HOUSES BUILT IN CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT.

	1 B.R N.P.	2 BR. N.P.	3 BR. N.P.	4 BR. N.P.	6 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	5 BR/P	G.F. Flats	1st Floor Flats	2nd Floor Flats	Airey Type	Bed Sitting Rooms			Aged Persons Bungalows		1 BR. Flats		Total
														G.Fl.	1st Fl.	2nd Fl.	1 BR.	2 BR.	1st Fl.	2nd Fl.	
Prior to 1945	15	27	103	14	1	—	107	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292
From 1945 to 1951	2	29	66	2	—	—	315	24	—	18	18	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	498
During 1952	—	4	—	—	—	5	203	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	258
During 1953	—	—	—	—	—	29	89	18	—	57	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	202
During 1954	—	—	—	—	—	6	56	6	—	61	61	14	—	3	1	1	—	8	—	—	217
During 1955	—	—	—	—	—	4	56	4	—	57	57	13	—	—	—	—	16	8	—	—	215
During 1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	13	14	4	—	1	1	1	4	26	—	—	116
During 1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	9	20	6	—	14	—	—	—	4	1	—	84
TOTALS	17	60	169	16	1	44	908	67	10	229	184	39	24	21	3	3	20	66	1	—	1,882

Particulars of the number of private houses and council houses erected during the year appear on page 31A and the various types of Council dwellings appear on that page. These particulars were supplied by Mr. S. P. Youldon, your Engineer and Surveyor.

Number of Private and Council Houses built in each Parish during the year 1957.

<i>Parish.</i>		<i>Private Houses.</i>	<i>Council Houses.</i>
Bonvilston	..	—	8
Lisvane	.. ..	48	—
Llancarfan	..	—	—
Llanedeyrn	..	39	—
Penmark	..	31	20
Porthkerry	..	—	—
Pentyrch	.. ..	6	12
Peterston	.. ..	1	—
Radyr	.. ..	6	—
St. Andrews	..	44	11
St. Nicholas	..	9	—
Sully	.. ..	21	—
Welsh St. Donatts		—	4
Wenvoe	.. ..	3	—
Whitchurch	..	383	29
TOTALS	..	591	84

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No official action was required to deal with any case under this Act in 1957, but the circumstances of several persons were investigated.

MONTHLY TOTALS OF RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1957

				<i>Gauge at Dinas Powis</i>	<i>Gauge at Rhoose Airport</i>
				<i>inches</i>	<i>inches</i>
January	..	..	..	4·85	3·10
February	..	..	..	5·75	3·83
March	..	..	..	4·11	3·53
April	..	..	..	0·17	0·13
May	..	..	..	1·08	1·00
June	..	..	..	1·17	1·60
July	..	..	..	5·55	4·82
August	..	..	..	4·06	3·85
September	..	..	..	3·97	4·97
October	..	..	..	3·97	3·63
November	..	..	..	2·84	2·72
December	..	..	..	2·07	1·63

SECTION E

MILK

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954 brought about the establishment in Wales of the first two "specified areas" in which all milk sold by retail must be of "Special Designation," i.e., pasteurised, sterilised, or tuberculin tested milk, and the Cardiff Rural District forms part of one of these areas.

The local authority controls the granting of licences for the sale within their district of designated milks and the registration of distributors and dairymen other than dairy farmers. Fourteen dairies are registered within the Rural District. Samples of designated milks are submitted for bacteriological examination and must conform to prescribed standards.

In addition samples are submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli at intervals throughout the year.

Supervision of the process of milk production at dairy farms remains under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The following table shows the number of samples of graded milks submitted and results obtained during the year :—

Result	GRADE			
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Total
Satisfactory ..	25	17	—	42
Unsatisfactory ..	1	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	26	17	—	43

The following samples were submitted for biological examination :—

Samples
46

Negative
46

Positive
—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

There has been an increase in the number of food shops serving the area during the year, and this no doubt bears a relation to the increased number of dwelling houses and provision of shops on the Council estates.

Steady progress has been maintained during the year in the overall improvement of shops.

The general standard of cleanliness has been kept at a high level, new equipment has replaced old and unhygienic equipment and there is a greater tendency towards refrigerated storage and prepacking.

In this connection a new business was established during the year. Both home-killed and imported carcase meat is cut up into saleable joints, packed in polythene wrapping and then subjected to low temperature refrigerated storage. In addition, cakes are filled with fresh Devonshire cream, wrapped and subjected to low temperature storage. All food products thus receive a minimum amount of handling by the persons employed.

There appears to be a demand for prepacked foods of this nature, and there are indications even locally that an expansion of the business is likely to be undertaken shortly.

As is seen from the accompanying table, the position can generally be regarded as satisfactory, and particular attention is being directed towards those few premises that fall short of the required standards. In most cases these deficiencies are due to difficulties related to the particular premises rather than to any lack of desire on the part of the occupiers to provide the highest standards.

This is well illustrated in one of the bakeries referred to as unsatisfactory. The staff are clean and the premises are clean, but lighting and ventilation are poor and the baking oven is refueled from within the baking room.

Considerable structural alteration is necessary and it is doubtful whether the present building is suitable for alteration and modernisation. In addition the existing lease on the premises expires in January, 1958. The possibility of alternative premises is being pursued and the tenant baker has been advised to limit the renewal of the lease to as short a term as possible.

Improved water supplies and sewerage and sewage disposal schemes in the more remote parts of the rural district have greatly assisted in securing higher standards in small shops. It was however found necessary to grant exemption certificates under Regulation 31 of the Food Hygiene Regulations in respect of Regulations 15 and 16 relating to water supply and provision of wash hand basins in the case of two premises.

In one case the situation of the premises in relation to available facilities together with restricted accommodation and the nature of the business carried out, make compliance unreasonable, and exemption was granted for a period of 5 years or until the area is sewered whichever is the lesser.

In the other case, proposals for extending the premises are under consideration and exemption was granted for a period of 2 years.

Following the survey of school canteens in the area and the submission of a schedule of requirements to the County Authority, further visits were made by your Inspectors together with the County Public Health Inspector to those school canteens where improvements were most urgently needed.

Many of the requirements are of a structural character and no doubt have to form part of a general scheme throughout the County, but it is pleasing to report that many improvements involving washing facilities, ventilation and redecoration have either been completed or are in progress.

Complaints were received during the year relating to suspected contaminated food. In the first case, doughnuts appeared to be contaminated by mouse droppings, but the report of the Public Analyst stated that, "the foreign matter was a caramelised mixture of fat and dough."

In the second case, sweets which were suspected as a possible source of cases of food poisoning were submitted for both bacteriological examination and chemical analysis — but no evidence of contamination was found.

A further complaint was received regarding a fruit loaf purchased locally which on cutting was found to contain a wedge-shaped piece of wood approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long. This matter was taken up with the Manager of the bakery concerned and with the Public Health Inspector for the area in which the bakery premises are situated, but no legal proceedings were taken.

SURVEY OF FOOD SHOPS IN THE DISTRICT, 1957

Type of Shop	No.	Washing Facilities		Sanitary Accommodation		General Standard of Cleanliness	Remarks
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
General Provision	111	105	6	109	2	108 satisfactory 3 fair	Some minor repairs are required at 5 premises and instructions for these to be carried out have been given. Two premises are awaiting completion of sewerage schemes. Another is lacking in facilities for cleanliness.
Green-grocers & Fish-mongers	20	20	—	20	—	19 satisfactory 1 fair	In one premises greater attention required in storage of empty containers
Cafes	6	6	—	6	—	6 Satisfactory	
Confectioners	24	24	—	24	—	24 Satisfactory	
Butchers	23	22	1	23	—	21 Satisfactory 2 fair	Facilities are not as good as they should be in some cases.
Food preparing Premises	20	18	2	20		18 satisfactory 1 fair 1 unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory premises is not at present in use. Old equipment should be removed in one instance.
Bakeries	5	4	1	4	1	3 satisfactory 2 unsatisfactory	Poor facilities at 2 bakeries. One is very old.
Fried Fish & Chip Shops	3	3	—	3	—	3 Satisfactory	
Sweet factories	1	1	—	1	—	1 Satisfactory	

Food Preparing Premises Registered for Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream and of Sausages, etc.

During the year there was an increase in the number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, giving a total of 82 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and 20 premises registered for the manufacture of cooked or preserved meat. No premises in the area are registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

There has been an increase in the number of registered premises where preserved meat is prepared, accounted for by the building of new shops.

However, there has been a decrease in the quantities manufactured locally, but an increase in the sale of pre-packed sausages and brawn manufactured by large firms.

It will be remembered that when ice cream was being manufactured by a variety of small firms, the results were often very unsatisfactory, but now that manufacture has been centralised, we rarely find an unsatisfactory sample.

During the year it was necessary to take action under Section 19 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 to secure the cancellation of the registration of one premises in respect of the preparation of sausages. The premises fell short of the requirements in relation to washing facilities and structural condition and the owner was reluctant to carry out any improvement.

Food Poisoning

Only one case was reported during 1957. The person affected was a young woman of 23 years, a resident of Penmark parish. In spite of careful investigation it was impossible to ascertain the causative agent. The patient made an uneventful recovery.

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
—	1	Nil	Unknown 1	Unknown 1

Ice Cream

Thirty-three samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, and as indicated below all were of a satisfactory standard.

All the ice cream sold within the Council's District is prepacked and is manufactured in other local authorities' areas. Close co-operation has been maintained between your officers and officers of adjoining authorities in investigating possible sources of contamination.

	Satisfactory (1)	Fairly Satisfactory (2)	Unsatisfactory (3)	Very Unsatisfactory (4)	Total
Number of Samples	33	—	—	—	33

CONDEMNED FOODS

The undermentioned articles of food were voluntarily surrendered and certified as unfit for human consumption. Condemned tinned meats and vegetables are utilised for pig feeding and fats such as butter, cheese, bacon, etc., are returned to wholesalers to be used for manufacturing purposes.

Tinned Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,827 tins
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,641 lbs.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	114 lbs.

Samples taken in the Cardiff Rural District by the County Sampling Officers during the year ended 31st December, 1957

Aspirins	..	..	..	..	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	..	..	..	..	2
Boracic acid powder	..	..	..	..	2
Beef Sausage	..	..	..	..	1
Baking powder	..	..	..	..	3
Condensed Milk	..	..	..	..	2
Curry Powder	..	..	..	..	1
Coffee and Chicory Essence	..	..	..	..	4
Cream	..	..	..	..	2
Dessicated Coconut	..	..	..	..	2
Fish (Canned)	..	..	..	..	4
Flour	..	..	..	..	5
Fruit Juice	..	..	..	..	2

Ground Almonds	..	..	..	1
Gelatine	..	..	..	1
Glucose	..	..	..	1
Gravy Browning	..	..	..	1
Glace Cherries	..	..	..	2
Jam	..	..	..	2
Lemon Curd	..	..	..	1
Mincemeat	..	..	..	2
Meat Paste	..	..	..	1
Milk	..	..	..	244
Meat Products (Canned)	..	..	..	3
Mustard	..	..	..	2
Marmalade	..	..	..	3
Peas (Canned)	..	..	..	1
Prunes	..	..	..	2
Rice	..	..	..	4
Soup (Canned)	..	..	..	2
Sugar	..	..	..	2
Sauce	..	..	..	1
Salt	..	..	..	1
Sweets	..	..	..	4
Sultanas	..	..	..	1
Syrup	..	..	..	4
Soft Drink	..	..	..	6
Sponge and Cake Mixture	..	..	..	15
Salad Cream	..	..	..	1
Semolina	..	..	..	1
Shredded Beef Suet	..	..	..	2
Spices	..	..	..	4
Tea	..	..	..	1
Table Jelly	..	..	..	2
Tomatoes (Canned)	..	..	..	1
Tonic Tablets	..	..	..	1
Vitamin Tablets	..	..	..	1
TOTAL				352

No. 1 DISTRICT—Public Health Inspector H. Willis

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	289	136	83	16	127
Housing Acts	141	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	19	5	1	—	5
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	11	2	2	—	2
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	24	7	3	—	6
Schools	18	3	—	—	3
Infectious Diseases	30	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	24	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	14	5	3	—	5
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation.. .. .	31	12	10	2	12
Nuisances from Defective Drains	132	78	16	—	78
Nuisances from Animals	3	1	1	—	1
Nuisances from Accumulations	65	28	11	—	22
Tents, Vans, Sheds	17	—	—	—	—
Supervising scavenging	58	25	25	—	25
Rats and Mice Destruction	30	8	3	—	8
Inspection of water supplies	115	14	10	—	14
Samples of water for analysis	31	—	—	—	—
Samples of milk for analysis	7	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosives Stores	59	12	4	—	12
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	96	22	12	—	22
Visits not classified	148	—	—	—	—
Verminous Houses	—	—	—	—	—
Council House Inspections	73	9	—	—	8
Food and Drugs Act	215	43	28	—	39
Unsound Food	19	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream samples	9	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	42	4	4	—	1
*Subjected to examination for tubercle bacilli	16	—	—	—	—
Positive	Nil	—	—	—	—
Negative	16	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding housing applications	153	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (Sanitary Visits)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,889	414	216	18	390

No. 2 DISTRICT—Senior Public Health Inspector William Davies

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	300	108	60	12	100
Housing Acts	200	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	26	—	—	—	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	40	10	6	1	10
Bakehouses	10	4	—	—	4
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	32	4	—	—	2
Schools	30	10	—	—	6
Infectious Diseases	35	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	11	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleaned and inspected	20	7	—	—	5
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	15	10	4	—	10
Nuisances from Defective Drains	60	30	6	—	30
Nuisances from Animals	2	1	1	—	1
Nuisances from Accumulations	75	25	20	—	25
Tents, Vans, Sheds	4	—	—	—	—
Supervising scavenging	—	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice Destruction	40	1	1	—	1
Inspection of water supplies	16	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	30	—	—	—	—
Samples of milk for analysis	16	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosives Stores	70	2	1	—	1
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	80	10	6	—	2
Visits not classified	300	—	—	—	—
Vermineous Houses, Infested Houses, Flies & Beetles	8	6	—	—	6
Council House Inspections	18	6	—	—	6
Food and Drugs Act	120	26	20	1	25
Unsound Food	45	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream samples	10	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	140	2	1	—	1
*Subjected to examination for tubercle bacilli					
Positive					
Negative					
Visits regarding housing application	180	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (Sanitary Visits)	40	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,963	262	126	14	235

No. 3 DISTRICT—Public Health Inspector K. N. Price

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	184	98	76	9	83
Housing Acts	141	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	13	—	—	—	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	6	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	29	6	6	1	6
Schools	5	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	14	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	5	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	39	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation.. .. .	26	9	9	2	8
Nuisances from Defective Drains	139	28	14	—	13
Nuisances from Animals	11	3	—	—	3
Nuisances from Accumulations	29	2	2	—	2
Tents, Vans, Sheds	227	—	—	—	—
Supervising scavenging	64	—	16	—	16
Rats and Mice Destruction	16	—	—	—	—
Inspection of water supplies	6	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	15	—	—	—	—
Samples of milk for analysis	38	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosive Stores	64	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts for Employment of Young Persons	71	6	4	—	6
Visits not classified	64	—	—	—	—
Verminous Houses	—	—	—	—	—
Council House Inspections	66	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act	171	21	4	—	20
Unsound Food	13	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream samples	13	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	15	—	—	—	—
*Subjected to examination for tubercle bacilli	14	—	—	—	—
Positive	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	14	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding housing applications	93	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (Sanitary Visits)	36	—	—	—	—
Sewage Samples	9	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,636	173	131	12	157

TABLE X.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN
THE VARIOUS PARISHES DURING 1957

PARISH	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid " B "	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Food Poisoning	Acute Encephalitis
Bonvilston ..	—	—	—	—	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lavernock ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leckwith ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisvane ..	3	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llancarfan ..	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanedeyrn ..	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanilterne ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanfedw ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanvithyn ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llantrithyd ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michaelston-le-Pit ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pendoylan ..	1	—	2	—	23	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penmark ..	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Porthkerry ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentyrch ..	4	—	1	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterston-s-Ely ..	—	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Radyr ..	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhydygwern ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rudry ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews ..	2	—	1	—	48	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Brides-s-Ely ..	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Fagans ..	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Georges-s-Ely ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lythans ..	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Nicholas ..	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sully ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh St. Donatts ..	—	—	1	—	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wenvoe ..	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitchurch ..	19	—	25	—	303	54	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	32	—	34	—	568	126	1	2	—	4	—	—	1	1

TABLE Xa

PARTICULARS OF THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE AREA DURING 1957

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age unknown	Total (All ages)	Admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	2	6	21	1	2	—	—	32	6
Whooping Cough	9	10	12	19	15	59	1	—	1	—	126	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	4
Measles	15	40	56	61	75	294	22	3	2	—	568	12
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	5	5
	Under 5 years	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Age unknown	Total (All ages)	Admitted to Hospital				
Acute Pneumonia	6	4	10	10	4	—	34	11				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Acute Encephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1				
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1				
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—				

TABLE XI.

ADMISSIONS TO THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1957 FROM CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Measles and Pneumonia	Measles	Enteric Fever	Tonsillitis	Rubella	Pneumonia	T.B. Meningitis	Acute Encephalitis	Poliomyelitis	Meningococcal Infection	Chicken Pox	Malaria	Food Poisoning	Rheumatism	Paratyphoid B.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Infective Hepatitis	Total	Died
January ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
February ..	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
April ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
August ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ..	6	—	—	4	1	—	12	—	—	—	11	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS
IN THE VARIOUS PARISHES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1957

PARISH	Males		Females	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Bonvilston	—	1	1	1
Lavernock	1	2	—	—
Leckwith	—	—	—	—
Llancarfan	—	—	—	—
Lisvane	6	—	4	1
Llanedeyrn	2	—	2	1
Llanilterne	—	—	—	—
Llanfedw	—	—	2	—
Llantrithyd	—	1	—	—
Llanvithyn	—	—	—	—
Michaelston-le-Pit ..	1	—	3	—
Pendoylan	8	5	6	1
Penmark	2	1	5	2
Pentyrch	12	2	6	1
Peterston-s-Ely	3	—	1	—
Porthkerry	1	2	—	1
Radyr	8	2	9	1
Rhydygwern	1	—	2	1
Rudry	4	1	4	—
St. Andrews	16	1	12	5
St. Brides	1	—	—	—
St. Fagans	3	7	3	7
St. Georges	—	—	—	—
St. Lythans	—	—	—	1
St. Nicholas	—	2	—	1
Sully	8	2	3	2
Van	3	—	4	—
Welsh St. Donatts ..	—	—	—	—
Wenvoe	4	—	1	1
Whitchurch	126	12	91	18
TOTALS ..	210	41	159	45

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year there was a marked increase in the number of notifications of infectious diseases as compared with the previous year. This was largely accounted for by an outbreak of measles as a result of which 568 cases were notified to the department.

Diphtheria

It is now very many years since we have received a notification of diphtheria but I must again draw the attention of the Members to the importance of protective inoculations against this disease. It is of the utmost importance for all children to receive this injection in infancy and again soon after they have entered upon their school life. It is only by this means that the population can be protected against what was a very serious illness not many years ago.

The Divisional Medical Officer has supplied me with the following table :

Diphtheria Immunisation 1957

Under 5 years	5-15 years	Booster Injections
303	19	30

Vaccinations against Smallpox

One hundred and ninety six children were recorded as having been vaccinated against smallpox. This figure is based upon the number of cards sent in by medical practitioners in the area and may not therefore correspond with the number of vaccinations actually performed.

Whooping Cough

As with the increase in measles we expected a larger number of notifications of whooping cough and in fact 126 cases were notified which is an increase over the previous year when the figure was 24. I am informed by the Divisional Medical Officer that 94 children received immunisation against this disease.

Scarlet fever

During the year 32 cases of this disease were notified as compared with 34 for the previous year and of these 32 cases 6 were admitted to hospital. In the main it is preferable for these cases to be nursed at home unless there are any special features necessitating hospital treatment.

Anterior Poliomyelitis

This is a disease of which we have heard a great deal recently largely owing to the controversy over the type of vaccination which is most appropriate to use. Four cases were notified and I am pleased to report that only in one of these was there signs of paralysis. The patient was a girl of 2 years 8 months, a resident of Peterston-super-Ely, and the final diagnosis of the case was paralytic poliomyelitis with minimal paralysis.

All four cases were admitted to Cardiff Isolation Hospital for observation and treatment.

During the year the work of vaccination against poliomyelitis was continued by medical officers under the control of the Glamorgan County Council and the estimated number of children treated in the Cardiff Rural area was 2,393.

Dysentery

I am glad to report that during the year only one case of dysentery was notified and this was a marked decrease over the 78 cases which had been notified and dealt with in the previous year.

Asian Influenza

During the late summer and autumn of 1957 as with the rest of the country cases of influenza known as Asian 'flu started to occur in the district. The persons who were mostly affected were adults and young children, elderly people in the main seem to have escaped.

The average duration of the rise in temperature was a few days but in many cases the temperature continued for a period of five days. The length of convalescence was variable ; seven days appeared to be about the average length of time for people to be away from work but where cases were complicated by pneumonia this convalescence was naturally longer.

Towards the middle of November the epidemic seemed to have subsided but there had been a slight increase in the incidence of pneumonia cases.

Tuberculosis

During the year there were notified 28 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis of these 17 were males and 11 females. There were 14 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis affecting 6 males and 8 females. A number of the new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are long-stay patients at Rhydlafer Hospital but even allowing for this there is an increase of one as compared with the numbers notified last year.

The following table gives the number of notifications over the past five years :

Year	Pulmonary cases	Non-pulmonary cases
1953	24	7
1954	29	2
1955	16	3
1956	27	5
1957	28	14

The Council have continued their policy of re-housing all cases of open tuberculosis who are living in unsatisfactory conditions.

B.C.G. Vaccination

In 1957 B.C.G. vaccination of school children between their thirteenth and fourteenth birthdays was continued and the following numbers of children resident in our district have been given injections :

Number of children Mantoux tested	..	..	94
Number of children positive	..	..	11
Number of children negative	..	..	83
Number of children vaccinated	..	..	83

A Survey in the Vale of Glamorgan.

A Study of an Agricultural Community by A. L. Cochrane and W. E. Miall, Members of the Scientific Staff, Medical Research Council.

A reprint of a paper which appeared in *Tubercle*, the Journal of the British Tuberculosis Association, in December, 1956, under the above title was sent to me by Dr. Cochrane, of which the following is a summary. I am grateful to Dr. Cochrane for his permission to reprint this information.

“Our studies of the prevalence of common diseases in an industrial community in the Rhondda Fach led us to attempt similar surveys in another area in the hope that differences in prevalence might be discovered which in turn might yield clues to causes of illness. We chose an agricultural area on the general grounds that country dwellers are reputed to be healthy and that the results would thus furnish a standard for future comparisons, and for the particular reason that we wanted a group of men doing heavy work, exposed to as little dust as possible, as standards for lung physiological studies on miners.

The area finally selected consisted of 24 parishes lying in the Vale of Glamorgan, centering on Cowbridge (the parishes concerned in the Cardiff Rural District were Welsh St. Donatts, Pendoylan, Llantrithyd, Bonvilston, Llancafán and Llanvithyn).

The Population X-rayed.

The population was defined as those who were aged 5 or over on July 1st, 1955.

The films were read in duplicate and full investigations were carried out for any case considered by either reader to be of clinical significance.

**Percentage of Defined Population X-rayed
Analysed by Age and Sex**

Age Group	Total	Females X-rayed		Total	Males X-rayed		Age Group
		No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage	
5-	508	502	98.8	562	557	99.1	5-
15-	369	355	96.2	365	354	97.0	15-
25-	464	453	97.6	464	448	96.6	25-
35-	403	388	96.3	426	401	94.1	35-
45-	439	414	94.3	410	382	93.2	45-
55-	339	310	91.4	311	280	90.0	55-
65-	219	191	87.2	204	189	92.6	65-
75-	109	75	68.8	99	86	86.9	75-
	2850	2688	94.3	2841	2697	94.9	

The figures for the Vale are a little better than those for the second Rhondda Fach survey, and are apparently the best out of all British Mass Radiography Surveys ever recorded for a voluntary chest X-ray survey. The result was somewhat surprising as we had not expected to be more successful in the scattered agricultural area than in the Rhondda Fach where the serious pneumoconiosis problem was thought to have contributed to our success.

The Prevalence of Tuberculosis.

The overall prevalence of tuberculosis was low. The overall difference is much greater for females (0.7 : 6.0 per thousand) than for males (1.5 : 4.6 per thousand) as compared with the Rhondda Fach.

The yield of previously unknown infectious cases is also of interest. It was 2.2 per 1,000 at the time of the first Rhondda Fach survey but only 0.9 per thousand in the Vale.

The survey was designed to compare the prevalence rates of a large number of different diseases in a rural area with those of an industrial area ; it has demonstrated a marked difference in the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis. Other investigations in addition to those into tuberculosis concerned the prevalence of asthma, coronary disease in men, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis in women, bronchitis, diabetes, and into the cause of goitre.

It seems almost certain that the difference in the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis is due to a difference in attack rates of tuberculosis in the two areas over a considerable period of time. The reason for the difference in attack rates between the Rhondda Fach and the Vale is of great interest. A likely explanation is the very marked difference in the population densities. In the Rhondda there are 4.7 persons per acre and in the Vale 0.5."

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1957

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Age Periods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
15-24	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
25-44	7	4	—	3	—	1	—	—
45-64	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
65 & over	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	17	11	6	8	2	1	—	—

In concluding this report, I wish to thank members of the Council and the Chief Officials of all departments, together with the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

G. McKIM THOMAS,

May, 1958

Medical Officer of Health.





